

The Meaning of Panopticism in Architecture Deterministic

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ABSTRACT: Foucault was one of the major thinkers whose work offers a new way of thinking about space and spatial in our modern world. This article will explore his conceptualization of panopticism and subsequent interpretations of it, with the ultimate purpose of examining its benefit and implication to the understanding of architectural space and its relations with human behavior and architecture especially architecture deterministic.

1 INTRODUCTION

Discipline by Michel Foucault is a power mechanism to regulate the behavior of individuals within a community agency. This can be done by adjusting the organization of space through architecture, urban planning, time, human activity, human behavior and architecture of control. This requires a fairly complex control system. Foucault himself stressed that discipline is not power, but discipline is an easy way to apply power. In the disciplinary society, Foucault also linking well as the history and origins of society, people who do not discipline by force.

This discipline power by Michel Foucault linked in space. Foucault considered that the space could be as a demarcation of the institutional structure of power and authority. Later in the discussion panopticon by Bentham, Foucault reveals examples of space is one of the characters of power. Panopticon expressed by Foucault is not a prison, but it is a model that summarizes the characteristics of society based on power disciplines. (Leach, 1997) In his book *Discipline and Punish*, Foucault wrote about a principle to improve supervision, discipline and power at the same time at the beginning of the utilitarian logic of capitalism. This principle was later called Panopticism. (Foucault, 1977). A space based panopticism by Foucault, is a discipline that emphasizes the power and influence mechanism of human power.

Panopticism space power can be regarded as the space formed by the architecture deterministic and architecture of control, in which a ruling here shape the behavior of people in it. Theory of architecture deterministic believes that human behavior is

determined by environmental proxies. This theory explained that the human in this position no longer have control over the behavior of the representation of the body. Stimulation from the environmental received by the body as cause certain behaviors automatically without the need of cognitive processing. (Halim, 2005).

2 POWER AND KNOWLEDGE

Before understanding about the principles panopticism, we should first understand how Foucault's view of power / authority in philosophy and the social context. What is power? (1). Power is not guided by the will of the individual subjects. (2) Relations of power always occur between people, as opposed to quantum owned by the people. (3) The power is not concentrated in a single individual or a class. (4) Power flows not only from the more to the less powerful, but more on that coming from below. (5) Power has its own dynamics and deliberate. The relationship between powers can be expressed in the relationship between parents and children, lovers, employers and employees (Foucault, 1977).

And in every human interaction, power is subject to negotiation, every individual has a place in the hierarchy and no matter what the relationship will be, as flexible as the hierarchy.

Here Foucault always reflects and diagnoses what is happening now by studying what has happened in the past. Everything was assessed in accordance with the framework of knowledge that will continue to change forever. (Leach, 1997).

Similarly, in terms of power, Foucault's disciplinary power in the present is an existing form

of science in the past. Since the first disciplinary body has existed as an attempt to make individuals more docile, so they can be used to carry out specific purposes. In this case the body serve as object and target of power. As quoted in Rayner (2001)

“Foucault begins to develop this argument in detail in Discipline and Punish. He argues that from the seventeenth century onwards, there was a veritable explosion in productive technologies of power. These new technologies were focused on 'the body as object and the target of power', Through a 'multiplicity of minor Often processes', in schools, hospitals, and military Organisations, an 'art of the human body' was born-a whole anatomo -politics, directed not only at the growth of skills, nor at the intensification of subjection, but at the formation of a relation that in the mechanism itself makes it more obedient as it Becomes more useful, and conversely. The human body was entering a machinery of power that Explores it, breaks it down and rearranges it. A 'political anatomy', which was also a 'mechanics of power', was being born; it defined how one may have a hold over others' bodies, not only so that they may do what one wishes, but so that they may operate- as one wishes, with the techniques, the speed and the efficiency that one Determines.” (Foucault in Timothy Rayner 2001 :148-149).

Foucault began to construct arguments in detail in Discipline and Punish. He argues that since the seventeenth century, there was a huge explosion productive power technology. This new technology is focused on the body as object and target of power, through the multiplicity of small processes, in schools, hospitals, and military organizations, an art of the human body has been born-a thorough political anatomy, not only directed at the growth of skills, or on improving subjection, but to establish relationships in the mechanism itself makes it more obedient as it becomes more useful, and vice versa. Entering the human body that explore the power machine, tear down and put them together.

A political anatomy is also a mechanism of power born, it means that the person controlling another person's body is not just so that they can do what they want, but so that they may operate as one wishes, with the techniques, the speed and efficiency are determined. (Foucault in Rayner, 2001:148-149). In conclusion, power is part of the knowledge.

3 THE MEANING OF PANOPTICISM

3.1 Panopticism and space

After understanding Foucault's view of power and its connection with politics of the 17th century in the context of philosophy and social, then we try to understand the views of Foucault on power and its

relation to the disciplinary knowledge and the concept of space. According to Foucault, space is fundamental / essential in the execution of a power (space is fundamental in any exercise of power if) (Rabinow 1984).

Foucault's thinking on this matter was originated from Foucault thought associated power, knowledge and space at the end of the 18th century. In the context of the concept of power and space, architecture became a part of the politics and power of government at the end of the 18th century (Rabinow 1984). Architectural space at the end of the 18th century has always been associated with the power of the government has an important role in the expression and practice of a government. It is associated with the need for control of territory and the establishment of a town. Government and politics as it assumes that the distribution pattern formation in the space to the architectural arrangement of the city's most private space is the most efficient in the control of a city and its territory. Therefore, the space and the power generated is controlled and organized by the government.

Still according to Foucault, in the 19th century, with the development of technology (especially in the field of railways and electricity) and urbanization, the formation of space in the city and state is no longer the domain of the power of government and the architects, but there are engineers, technicians and builders who can control the territory, communication and speed. (Rabinow: 1984)

This leads to the power no longer on the government; relationship between power and space created by the community, and no longer by the state or government. With the change of power from government to the people, caused the formation of mixing between power and knowledge (it is in the power of the subject, and using science as a source to power) (Hirst: 1992).

Here, Foucault introduces a discipline that relies on supervisory power to change the subject. In conjunction with the science related to the system and the human as an object of disciplinary fields of science, Foucault introduces panopticon (which is a reference to the history of the imaginary project from Jeremy Bentham and cited to explore the concept of power-knowledge) (see figure 1). Panopticon prison circular summarizes the characteristics of the people who founded discipline. This is embodiment from a prison system where supervision system has an important role and knowledge united and inseparable from power.

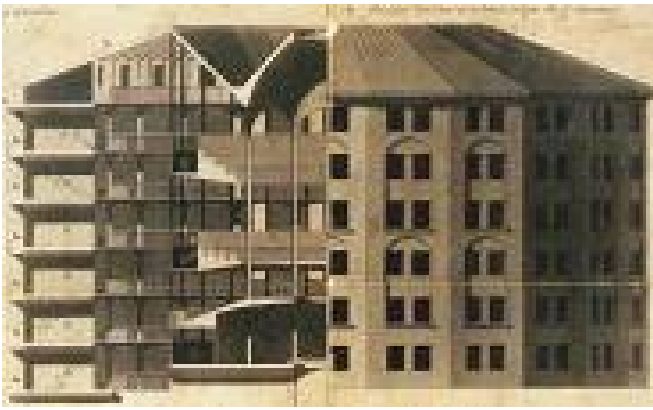


Figure 1. Panopticon Prison by Jeremy Bentham.

In this Panopticon prison, it is a concept for monitoring and observing the user and generates a highly effective surveillance. Panopticon also is an experimental mechanism for changing behavior and to train people to be good and true. Panopticon scheme can be used as a way to change the thinking and behavior of people effectively and efficiently, and increase one's knowledge. Not only physical behavior, but also psychologically and knowledge.

Panopticon is a mechanism that allows supervisors conduct a thorough observation of the object is supervised. Meaning panopticon allows the application of a certain kind of view. With panopticon, supervisors can observe them constantly and rapidly. As expressed by Foucault, a constant vision ensnares the subject in the many "cage" and many small theaters in which each actor alone, rather individualized and look constantly. (Foucault in Ritzer, 2003: 103).

Foucault also saw panopticon created as a principle of relationship between inmate, observers and architectural space. The Prisoners, as an object of science disciplines, are expected to show a certain behavior models, are seen by observers to be controlled and reformed behavior (Hirst 1982) by structuring the right room to meet the terms of the behavior of the control and overhaul. The room is set to take hold disciplinary power, and knowledge to supervise. It is an effective method to show the power-knowledge in panopticon from its configuration or arrangement of space. It is used to make sure a bunch of people that are in the specified space, canalization of their circulation, and the coding of their reciprocal relations. And it is not only considered as an element of the space, but especially in the field of social relations that can give some specific effects (Ranibow 1984).

From this, it can be concluded that Foucault argues architecture patterns through spatial planning can shape the activity through allocation, canalization or coding and their relationship through the mechanism presented in panopticon project. Spatial planning could bring the existence of the power to accommodate that activity. Spatial planning for activities that may require a sequence /order, order

into a hierarchy of spatial planning in architecture with a clear power to the people and embodied with their culture. Here is a figure of the conclusion of the linkage panopticism's philosophy with knowledge, power, and panopticon and its relation to space.

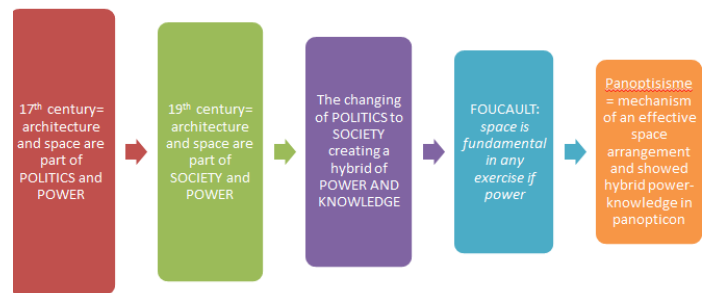


Figure 2. the conclusion of the linkage panopticism's philosophy with knowledge, power, and panopticon and its relation to space

Power is implemented as relationship control between individuals. Oversight in this case serves to eliminate all forms of chaos that may arise because of the characteristics of different individuals meet each other. Panopticon be a form of surveillance system which allows obtaining compliance and regularity with minimizing unpredictable actions. In principle, the surveillance can be done discontinued, the effects of continuous supervised consciousness. Strength of the system lies in the ability panopticon encourages the supervision from the inside. Object of power into a potential carrier dominance situation. This system is a model of the functioning of the enforcement of discipline that can be applied in all areas. He became a form of control that does not require further physical violence. So if it is associated with space, surveillance systems called panopticism. This affects the shape of space, which can psychologically affect human psychology.

In conclusion, panopticism, is the discipline mechanism: a functional mechanism that must improve the exercise of power by making it lighter, more rapid, more effective, a design of subtle coercion for a society to come. The movement from one project to the other, from a schema of exceptional discipline to one of a generalized surveillance, rests on a historical transformation: the gradual extension of the mechanisms of discipline throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, their spread throughout the whole social body, the formation of what might be called in general the disciplinary society

3.2 Panopticism and Human Behavior and architecture deterministic

Still relevant to the discussion panopticism and its connection with space, in the theory of architecture and the built environment, there is a fundamental

theory about the human relationship with the environment. There are four main theories that reveal the relationship, namely, integral theory, stimulation theory, control theory and behavior settings (Kopec, 2010). Among the four major theories, deterministic architecture (which is part of the behavior setting theory) is a theory that is directly related to the formation and control of one's behavior through the fabric of space.

According to Alex Marmot (2002), architecture deterministic has a sense of the concept that a building environment can directly affect a person's behavior. While Deddy Halim (2005) also stated that the deterministic architecture believe that human behavior is determined by the environment and human proxies no longer have control over the behavior of the representation of the body. The deterministic architecture more wins than the architectural environment with human behavior. In addition to the theory of deterministic architecture, there are also other theories about the relationship of the built environment on human behavior, the theory of the built environment possible (where more winning human behavior) and the theory of the built environment probable (where it won a theory of the built environment and human behavior). So in this study, the most suitable theory is a theory of deterministic architecture which won the built environment, because it is always associated with panopticism philosophy of science and power, and in this case the power settings that affect the behavior of a man in the room.

There are five key issues that the physical connection between man-made architectural side by side the mental aspect of human psychology (including psychology and human behavior). These five key issues it is personality, archetypes, physical anatomy, character gender, and psychophysical. So archetypes are part of the picture of human mental aspects contained in the physical building architecture. (Halim, 2005). Physical space in the church building, the psychological archetypes universal form of thought that exist in every person at all times so as to have a particular meaning. Therefore in approach and interpretation of the church building discipline panopticism power, then a church building built environment and the importance of understanding the influence of psychological meaning that there are universal to everyone. So the most important thing of this architecture is deterministic surrogate environmental factors and variables emphasis on building a very pressing and influence human behavior in it. Psychological archetypes here are an overview of the incorporation of aspects of human physical and mental aspects of building. So combining these two theories of architecture and space can help understanding and influence panopticism's philosophy in a space.

4 CONCLUSION

The connection between panopticism and architecture deterministic, can be summarized as such. The panopticon was a design for a prison produced by Jeremy Bentham in the late eighteenth century which grouped cells around a central viewing tower. The panopticon is an ubiquitous form of monitoring and disciplining human behavior, a kind of invisible fence that provides simultaneous surveillance and disciplinary power over certain groups of people, notably prisoners and students. Panopticism is a mechanism for the practice of panopticon. While architecture deterministic is a concept for the built environment which can directly affect and discipline the person's behavior. So panopticism is the principle to discipline the human behavior, while architecture deterministic is the concept in build environment to discipline the human behavior. By using the principle in the panopticism in the architecture deterministic, can create a better build environment in disciplining the human behavior.

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